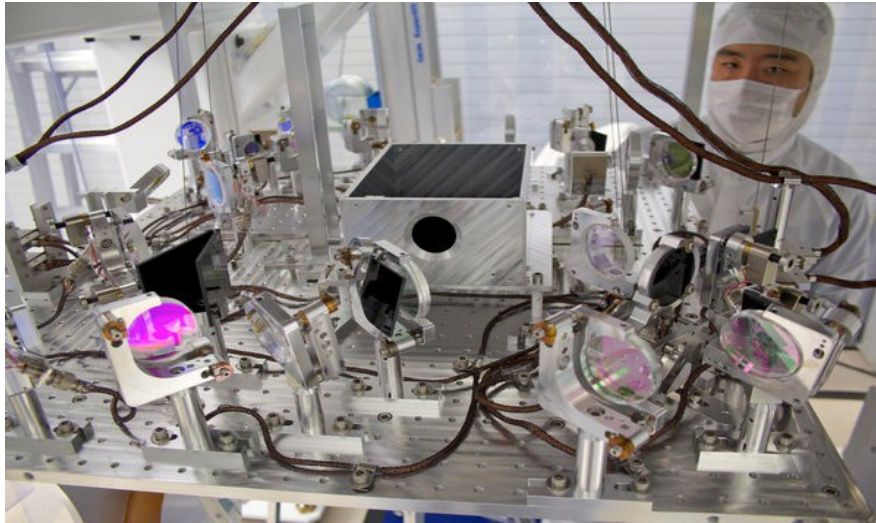


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GRAVITY WAVES OF PROPAGANDA

the Sequel



by Miles Mathis

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The discovery of gravity waves has been announced. Again. In this exposé I will first analyze the mainstream announcements. I will then look at the actual scientific paper, showing you how to read it.

I have to say this for them: these people never quit. If they get caught in one spectacular lie, they just wait a year and a half and come back with another one. I guess they are relying on the short memory of most people, but when I heard this announcement of gravity waves today, I said to myself, “Didn't they already do this? Didn't we get [a huge announcement of gravity waves](#) in early 2014? Didn't Alan Guth win a million-dollar prize for that?” In fact, he did. He—along with Alexei Starobinsky and Andre Linde—won the Kavli Prize in July 2014, so 3 million was allegedly paid out. According to mainstream stories at the time, the proximate cause of these prizes was the discovery of gravity waves by BICEP2 on March 17, 2014. Of course all those stories from 2014 have been rewritten, downplaying the claim of gravity waves and playing up the alleged discovery of cosmic inflation. However, within a few months (after the publication of [my crushing](#) paper of March 18) they had to admit this announcement was not only horribly premature, it was flat wrong. To save face, they claimed that dust in the Milky Way exactly mimicked the signature of gravity waves. This despite having claimed in the peer-reviewed papers in March that they had ruled that out and claiming a positive detection at sigma 7. A sigma of 7 indicated that BICEP2 only admitted a .0000000001% chance they were wrong. That's 1 in 10 billion. Funny, then, that they had to admit they were wrong only a couple of months later. Strange how it always works out that way, whether they are claiming faster-than-light detections, dark matter detections, or whatever.

At the time, we were told BICEP2 beat out their main competitors in the search for gravity waves, the LIGO team. LIGO congratulated the BICEP2 team for their earth-shattering discovery. Well, it is

LIGO's turn now, since they have now claimed a gravity wave detection. Do they have a third team in the wings, I wonder, just in case this one also ends up in ruins?

They had better, because I can already tell the whole thing is manufactured from nothing. The first clue is that the paper is once again hiding behind 1,000 authors. We saw the same thing with the [manufactured Higgs detection](#), which I believe had even more authors than that. The truth doesn't need such a large bandwagon.

But I knew even before the first clue, since I know gravity waves don't exist. I assume all these “physicists” know it, too, but the truth doesn't butter anyone's bread. Einstein knew it. They admit in the articles that Einstein twice told the world gravity waves don't exist. They tell you he flip-flopped both times, saying they *did* exist, but they don't tell you why Einstein flipped. He flipped under pressure from the mainstream, who didn't like him telling the truth. We see this all the time in all subjects: someone blows the whistle on some big project, the spooks visit him and twist his arm, and suddenly he changes his mind. This is what happened with Einstein.

Gravity waves *can't* be a vindication of General Relativity as they claim, since in General Relativity gravity isn't a force: it is just curved math. Beyond that, according to Einstein, GR isn't mediated by particles and has no background. In GR there is no ether, remember? So what are gravity waves supposed to be made of? What is waving? We get no sensible answer to that to this day. Physics today is nothing but a huge pile of ever-growing nonsense. Since I know you can't detect something that doesn't exist, I know this detection is manufactured without further study.

Here is all it says concerning that in the announcements:

According to the equations physicists have settled on, gravitational waves would compress space in one direction and stretch it in another as they traveled outward.

But according to Einstein, there is no space in that sense. According to the stated postulates of GR, space is not something that could be compressed or stretched, since it is neither an ether nor a physical background of any material sort. For Einstein, space could be *curved*, and it could be curved simply by applying the tensor calculus to it—which already contained the curves. But the tensor calculus has no mechanism for stretching or compressing space. To say it another way, there is no possible mechanism for gravity to work on space in that way. The theory of gravity waves is outrageously non-mechanical and non-physical.

This is why they used to search for gravitons. Although GR also has no use for gravitons—since gravity as curved space does not require a mediating particle—the mainstream used to look for gravitons because they knew they needed them to sell this gravity wave nonsense. To compress space, you need something in the space to be compressed. With gravitons, you can say that individual gravitons are getting nearer, indicating compression. Compression is then a function of particle densities. But as it is, “compressing space” has no physical meaning. You can't compress a vacuum, because there is nothing to respond to pressure. It is words without physical content.

[In this latest announcement](#), we are told mirrors in the arms of LIGO moved .004 the diameter of a proton, indicating that two black holes were colliding somewhere in the distance. Where? We aren't told. We are only told that one of them was 36 times as massive as the Sun and the other 29 times as massive. In the collision three Solar masses were released.

Where did they get those numbers? They just made them up out of thin air.

OK, but what indication do we have the movement of the mirrors was caused by that rather than anything else?

The signal conformed precisely to the predictions of general relativity for black holes as calculated in computer simulations, Dr. Reitze said.

Really? That's all we get? You can see why I now think this is all a joke. These people don't even try to fake the scientific method anymore. In that method, you would have to cross off all the other causes of that tiny motion. Since you can't possibly do that in this case, assigning the motion to hypothetical black holes is just a farce.

At *The Guardian*, it says,

The finding completed the scientific arc of prediction, discovery and confirmation: first they calculated what they should be able to detect, then decided what the evidence should look like, and then devised the experiment that clinched the matter. Which is why on Thursday scientists around the world were able to hail the announcement as yet another confirmation of their “standard model” of the cosmos, and the beginning of a new era of discovery.

They missed something there, didn't they? That isn't the “arc of science”, is it? It is missing a couple of important steps. After deciding what the evidence might look like, they should be required to show that the evidence they have found is coming from the source they claim. That have utterly failed to do that. There is zero evidence this came from a collision of black holes, and they don't even try to point to the black hole that was allegedly formed by the collision. In addition, they should be required to show that the evidence found *isn't* coming from any other more likely sources. Again, they have utterly failed to do that.

To start with, how could you possibly damp this machine from all other tiny wiggles? LIGO's antennae are 2.5 miles long. So in the first instance, it should act like a gigantic seismometer, reacting to every least motion on the surface of the Earth, from whatever cause. Since you could not possibly damp it from that, you would have to monitor seismic activity in another way and subtract it out. Could you do that down to the level of a proton? No.

But even if you could, you would be up against an infinitude of other problems. What about the charge field of the Earth? Even if you don't believe in the charge field, I can get you here by just renaming it heat. You don't believe in the heat of the Earth? Well, the heat emitted by the Earth varies over both time and place, so again you would have another large variation you would either have to damp or subtract out. Could you do that down to the level of a proton. No.



LIGO's antennas are L-shaped, with perpendicular arms 2.5 miles long. Inside each arm, cocooned in layers of steel and concrete, runs the world's largest bottle of nothing, a vacuum chamber a couple of feet wide containing 2.5 million gallons of empty space. At the end of each arm are mirrors hanging by glass threads, isolated from the bumps and shrieks of the environment better than any Rolls-Royce ever conceived.

Does that answer either one of my questions so far? No, it just begs thousands of others. Creating a vacuum chamber is meaningless, either as a matter or damping, seismic effects, or heat effects. The only effects addressed by a vacuum chamber are effects of air moving in the tunnels. Since these long concrete arms are surrounded by earth and air, they must respond to it. And since the mirrors are connected to the tunnel walls by threads, they will react just as the walls do. This set-up just guarantees that whatever is felt by the walls will be felt by the mirrors. That is the opposite of damping. Given the variability of the Earth's environment, we should be very surprised to find zero motion of the mirrors in these tunnels. We would expect to see ripples of many sorts, none of them caused by a compression of space or by distant black holes.

As just one example, you can't create a charge vacuum. Even if they empty these tunnels of all ions and molecules, the tunnels will still be stiff with charge. Why? Many reasons. One, both charge and heat pass through material, including concrete. Two, the walls themselves emit charge. Three, the Earth is recycling charge through its body all the time. This is what creates the ionosphere, the magnetosphere, and the atmosphere itself. This recycling, though fairly steady, is not a constant. It is determined by input from the Sun, the galactic core, and even by charge returning to the Sun by the big outer planets. All these factors cause variations in the charge field, and it is far more likely this is what we are seeing with LIGO (assuming we aren't just seeing minor local seismic activity—activity which is itself caused by charge field variations).

You begin to see the enormity of the problem. Remember, mainstream physicists admit to being ignorant of the make-up of 95% of the universe. That is what they call dark matter. Dark matter doesn't just exist “out there”. It exists everywhere, which means 95% of the matter here on Earth is—or may be—unknown. With an unknown of that size in the local field, how can these physicists know that what they are detecting is distant black holes? It might be dark matter ripples in the tunnel vacuum for all they know. The point is, with an unknown that large, there is simply no way to cross off other possibilities. You cannot cross off dark matter as the cause of this detection if you don't even know

what dark matter is, can you?

In fact, this is probably why they ignore large parts of the scientific method now. With unknowns of that size in the field, they can't do *any sort* of theorizing, much less claim detections with a sigma of 7. A sigma of 7 in a field of 95% ignorance is impossible by definition.

Now, I have shown that things aren't really that bad. Since I have shown that dark matter is just charge, I am able to resolve that 95% error and do theory with some amount of confidence. But since they have not figured out what I have figured out, and do not accept my equations, they cannot. Not only can they not do any sensible theory, they cannot begin to look at other causes of this current detection and subtract them out. If they don't know about charge recycling by the Earth, they cannot possibly model it and cross it off as the cause of this detection, you see.

I am not saying they aren't detecting something here. I find the antennae interesting, and assume the wiggles *are* caused by something other than “random” fluctuations. But my first assumption would be these “hiccups” they are detecting are coming up from the belly of the Earth, and are caused by charge variations there. Or they could be caused by hiccups in the belly of the Sun (or corona), which then cause charge ripples that travel through the Earth. Either way, the likelihood is very high the hiccups are caused locally, and I doubt we will have to look beyond the Sun to find them.

In the actual scientific paper, we are told

The detectors' susceptibility to environmental disturbances was quantified by measuring their response to specially generated magnetic, radio-frequency, acoustic, and vibration excitations.

See, nothing about charge there. Nothing about heat, either. Yes, charge flux normally causes magnetic flux, but only in the presence of ions. Since we are in a vacuum chamber here, there are no ions, so you would expect no magnetic fluxes. But there can still be heavy charge fluctuations, hidden from magnetic detectors by the lack of available ions. Therefore, specially generated magnetic excitations would not rule out charge excitations. This is especially critical since the level of motion being monitored is 10^{-21} , which is in the quantum realm. Charge can interact directly with electrons at that level, with no need to monitor larger ions. It can even excite bound electrons, which are not really ions themselves and which would not show up as magnetism.

Although we are sold the opposite, this new claimed detection is even worse than the last one. In just 18 months, physics has gotten noticeably worse. Compared to this claim, the one in 2014 looks like a miracle of rigor. To try to hide that fact, the new announcements turn up the volume of the horntooting and mention as little of the facts of the experiment as possible. You wouldn't have thought they could make the PR any louder or less subtle than in 2014, but somehow they have managed it. Instead of just a few famous people telling you it is important, they now have a barrage of video presentations, schooling you on every least facet of fake modern theory—including [an Idiot's Guide to Relativity](#). They want to lose you in this maze of manufactured details so that you won't be able to ask sensible questions.

In fact, they have now gone past the sigma 7 bluff. Tim Radford at *The Guardian* tells us this latest discovery is “unequivocal”. Once this detection is admitted to fail, he may want to look up the meaning of that word. Writers for major newspapers used to be required to know what words meant before they used them. He may also wish to look up the meaning of the word “science”. No detection

like this is ever “unequivocal”, since if it were, they wouldn't need sigmas, would they?

Royal Astronomer Martin Rees at *The Telegraph* is almost as illegible:

Sadly it is not unknown for hyped-up scientific claims to be mistaken or exaggerated - claims of particles going faster than light, gravitational waves from the big bang, and so forth. I count myself a hard-to-convince sceptic. But what is being claimed will be the culmination of literally decades of effort by scientists and engineers with high credentials, and this time I expect to be fully convinced.

This hard-to-convince sceptic expects to be fully convinced this time. Shouldn't he tell us why? He doesn't, his next sentence being, “This detection is indeed a big deal”. His subtitle for the article is this:

Einstein was right - and this announcement is the scientific highlight of the decade.

Sounds like a hard-to-convince skeptic to me!

His only reason for losing his skepticism would appear to be that “scientists with high credentials” are involved. But weren't they involved in all the other hoaxes? Yes. Weren't they involved in BICEP2? Yes. Alan Guth had bigger cred than Kip Thorne, for instance, which is probably why BICEP2 was initially allowed to scoop LIGO, although LIGO had been at it for far longer. Was Martin Rees skeptical of the 2014 announcement that ended up crashing? If so, I don't remember seeing his name in the list of vocal critics in March 2014. It is pretty easy for me to remember that entire list, because this is it:

1. Miles Mathis

I don't see Martin Rees' name there next to mine, do you? His name wasn't there because he is a mainstream physicist/astronomer, and they were all ordered to play along. LIGO was also ordered to play along, which they initially did. It wasn't until my paper poked a big hole in BICEP2 that a few of these other people felt they could make a peep. Unfortunately, I don't know that anyone is left to make a peep this time. We may assume some of the discontented in LIGO helped BICEP2 fall, but who will speak out to make LIGO fall? Those that were in BICEP2 can be dismissed as having bad blood, and anyway they have been permanently embarrassed. So we don't expect to hear from them. Does anyone else have any reason to wish for this LIGO announcement to fail? In my experience, mainstream physics is not a realm of truth-lovers. It is also not a venue that attracts the courageous. But we will have to see. Not everything that is promoted is accepted, so maybe the wheels will continue to turn in ways unknown to me. I honestly would not have guessed that BICEP2 would be admitted to fail—even after I destroyed it—so possibly some hope remains. The midlevels of physics may retain some hidden power.

However that may turn out, this announcement is just more indication to me that the upper levels of physics have become a zombie-physics.



It is made up of thousands of people like this, who will lie right to your face without blinking an eye. Is there any possibility these people believe they have detected gravity waves? To believe that you would have to believe they don't know the first thing about the scientific method, about the definition of physics, or about anything else. I give them the benefit of the doubt and assume they do know up from down. But that just makes things worse, because it means they aren't just mistaken, it means they are *lying*. It means they are trying to pass something by you for money. It means that physics has devolved to the point where all its name people are flying on fumes. They can't do real physics, so the only thing left is this highly promoted pretend physics. Just look at that picture. It doesn't look like they have any problem with that, does it? Zombies.

[This is why they now have 1000's of authors, when a few decades they only had a handful: they are trying to include the mid-level physicists in the con, so that they cannot blow the whistle on it, you see. The upper-level people are running scared, and they are trying to buy off those below them. In this way they hope to forestall the revolution.]

Yes, the world has been taken over by these smiling people—physics-actors playing a part and collecting a paycheck. They may not eat your face off, but that doesn't mean they aren't dangerous. They have sucked over one billion dollars from the national treasury via the National Science Foundation. The LIGO project has been the largest science project of NSF:

By mid-September 2015 "the world's largest gravitational-wave facility" completed a 5-year US\$200-million overhaul at a total cost of \$620 million.^{[2][5]} LIGO is the largest and most ambitious project ever funded by the NSF.

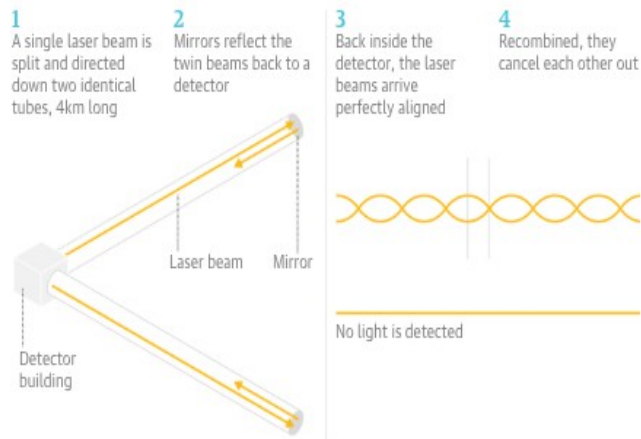
So it is no surprise to find LIGO announcing a detection now. Despite just being a money pit for decades, this huge investment required some sort of actual finding at last. This is why you seem to get conflicting statements from the LIGO pages: we are told LIGO detected nothing for decades, despite a huge team and large investments; then, suddenly, after BICEP2 went down in flames, an overhaul was completed and the antennae *immediately* got a detection. In the new announcement, they tell us

On Sept. 14 [2015], the system had barely finished being calibrated and was in what is called an engineering run at 4 a.m. when a loud signal came through at the Livingston site.

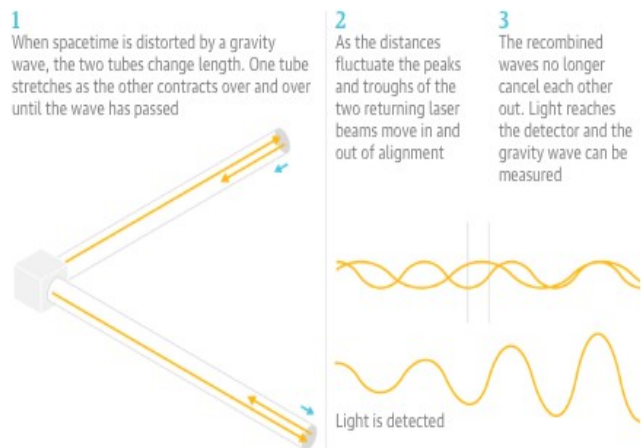
That by itself is the sign of a fudge, since if [we do some digging](#) we find that the expensive overhaul only increased sensitivity by four times. Since the initial sensitivity was claimed to be four parts in a billion trillion, increasing that by four times should have been meaningless. That's not only down to the size of the proton, that is below the size of the electron, which I have shown has a radius of about 10^{-17}m . Do you really believe those mirrors hanging in those tunnels were still down to that level *relative to one another*, so that they could detect such tiny fluctuations? I don't. Nothing in any real experiment ever run was ever that still, especially things hanging by threads. I suggest you compare what you are being told here with LIGO to what you are taught about the Cavendish experiment, the Millikan Oil Drop Experiment, and every other similar experiment, old and new. Compare it to what you are taught about theodolites (see my paper on [the Schiehallion experiment](#), for instance).

Again, this gigantic antenna, 2.5 miles long, would have to be completely still from end to end down to the size of an electron just to set up this experiment. Not only would each mirror have to be still, but the far end of the antenna would have to still relative to the other end. Each end of the L would have to be completely still relative to the other end. Since the L is on the Earth and the Earth isn't that still across that distance, the experiment is a non-starter. Any motion of the ends relative to one another will cause the appearance of a detection, since the waves will be thrown out of sequence:

How the Ligo system works



Detecting gravity waves



Source: Ligo Scientific Collaboration, Scientific American

That is taken from *The Guardian* article. It is meant to show you how the antenna works, but it actually shows you why it **cannot** work. It relies on the assumption that any distance fluctuation can be assigned to gravity waves, when that assumption is a patent absurdity. You have to assume that the earth this antenna is resting upon does not contract or expand over 2.5 miles, which assumption cannot be maintained. In fact, anyone would assume the entire apparatus is expanding and contracting far more than the width of an electron over any given time period, even the shortest time period. Quantum mechanics itself tells us that, with *quantum fluctuations*. Yes, quantum fluctuations are tiny, but summed over all quanta across 2.5 miles, they are not negligible. Due to its composition, this antenna must provide a constant positive detection, and I assume that is why it was chosen. They can then decide what they wish to assign that detection to. The only problem is hiding that rather large baseline, a problem they aren't solving very well here in my opinion. They can only solve it by refusing to address it.

Which brings us to the curious form of the announcement. I fully read three different major announcements, at the *New York Times*, *The Telegraph*, and *The Guardian*. None had a link to the scientific paper. This is also different than 2014, and indicates the continued collapse of science. I then checked Sciencemag.org. Nothing. Finally I got [a link to Physical Review](#) at ScienceAlert. The paper just went up today, February 11, which means the worldwide press reported on it the same day it was published. How does that work? We are told how important peer-review is, but has this paper had time to be reviewed by its peers? No, it isn't being reviewed, it is being promoted like a Facebook IPO. As usual, it was published at 8am, say, and by 8:01am it had been declared the most important finding of the decade by all the usual suspects, who miraculously already had their articles written and proof-read and tarted up with videos and diagrams.

You will say they do address the problem of background by using a 35-350 Hz bandpass filter

to suppress large fluctuations outside the detectors' most sensitive frequency band, and band-reject filters to remove the strong instrumental spectral lines.

However, those filters don't address my criticisms above, because all they do is suppress other chatter—which may also turn out to be interesting. But even after they have filtered down to a chosen range, they have no way to assign a signal in that range to any given cause, short of the fact that it resembles something their computer model was rigged to spit out. Knowing how these things work, the computer model was probably finessed to predict some signal they expected to find, or had *already* found.

In fact, I read the gap in time between the chirp and the announcement of it as indication they were busy fabricating this whole black-hole story, and the equations that go with it. The chirp was in September of 2015, and the announcement had to wait about five months. The scientific paper is short—as these things go—and shouldn't have taken long to write, especially given they allegedly had 1,000 people working on it. It is much shorter than the 2014 paper from BICEP2. So what were they doing for five months? Given the way they rush these things into the mainstream press these days, we would have expected them to have claimed the Nobel Prize by October 1. I suggest they were back-engineering the black-hole numbers to fit this little chirp at 10 to the minus 21.

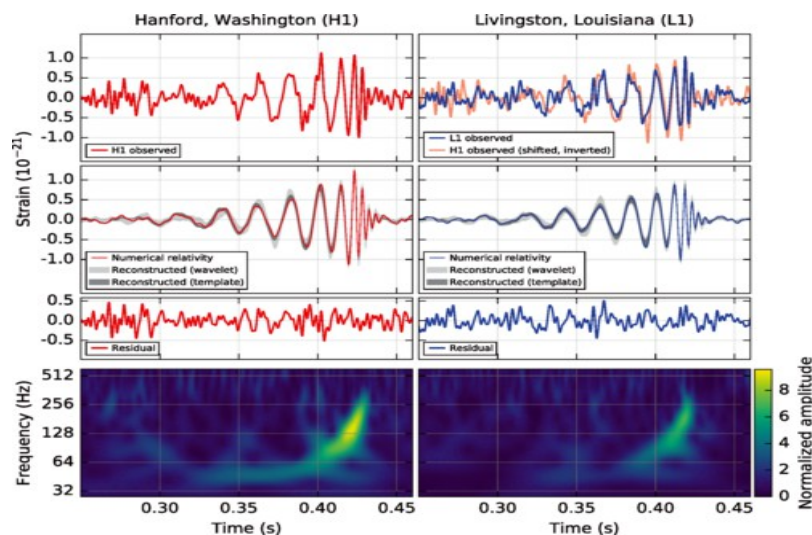
More indication of that comes from the sizes of the black holes chosen, and their distances. They are huge and are claimed to have collided a billion lightyears away. Since our galaxy is only about 100,000 lightyears across, those black holes are far outside our galaxy. As I have shown in my many papers, our knowledge even of our own Solar System is poor. We don't know why the Moon is so

bright, why Mercury has icecaps, why Uranus' upper atmosphere is so hot, why planets are tilted, why they orbit where they do, etc. Our knowledge of the Milky Way is even poorer, and we know almost nothing about its core. Regarding things a billion lightyears outside our galaxy, we know almost nothing. Even our most powerful array telescopes only give us blurs for entire galaxies. So you should find it curious they would pick these black holes as the target for their claim. Why would they do that, when our own galaxy should contain many objects capable of compressing space, supposing space can be compressed? The galactic core should be able to compress space, according to their (faulty) equations and assumptions. And, since it is so much closer, it would have to compress it much less for us to detect it. You see, the more distant the objects, the more the phenomenon will fade.

Well, that is precisely the reason they had to choose such distant objects: they needed the phenomenon to fade so that it fit what they were finding in the LIGO antennae. That motion was tiny, and nearer examples of gravity waves would create larger motions. To say it another way, to get a collision of black holes to chirp with the same strength as an electron being hit by a laser, you have to take your black holes out to an incredible distance. This indicates to me they had a chirp before they had their black hole math, and they matched the latter to the former.

But all that is almost beside the point, since I will now show you what was really happening with this detection. It has nothing to do with black holes, near or far, or with gravity waves.

If you study the published diagrams, you find they are reporting a signal peak at around 128 Hz and a strain of 10^{-21} . Again, that strain is so small you should find it highly curious. It puts the signal way down at the quantum level.



That strain is a very odd place to look for gravity waves and black hole collisions, and it should look highly suspicious to you. It is simply the wrong level of size to look for anything to do with gravity or black holes. Intuitively, you would look for atomic wobbles or quantum fluctuations at that level of size, not gravity waves or star collisions. In fact, from the strain alone we can tell that the signal isn't caused by any motion of the mirrors as a whole: it is caused by motion *within* the mirrors. **It is basically a signal of the light interacting with the electrons themselves.** Since the frequency is 128 Hz at .42 seconds, that is a frequency of about 300 at one second, and that corresponds to a wavelength of about 10^6 meters. Well, how long is the antenna? Oh, that's right, it's around 10^4 meters (the light has to travel up and back, so the length is doubled). We may then assume the *effective* wavelength of the electrons inside the mirrors is something around 10^2 m, which, when multiplied by the wavelength

of the tunnel, gives us a resonance on the order of 300 Hz.

That means they are once again flagrantly misreading their own data, I would assume on purpose. Since I was able to spot this immediately, there is no chance they are just accidentally failing to read their own signals in a rational manner. They are the ones publishing this data and making these diagrams, so how likely is it that they cannot tell what they must mean? I saw it within minutes, but we are supposed to believe these 1,000 authors all missed it?

I will be told the electron has a wavelength on the order of a nanometer, but that is the de Broglie wavelength computed for an electron with an energy of only 1eV. In this experiment, the mirrors are receiving energy from lasers, which will boost the energy *and velocity* of any electron at that point in the mirror. Beyond that, I have shown that the garbled Compton equations have actually mis-measured the electron wavelength by huge amounts, especially the effective wavelengths of fast-moving electrons. See [my paper on the Klein-Nishina Formula](#), where I redo all the math, correcting mistakes made by Bohr and others. There I show that an electron accelerated to near c by a photon hit will have a wavelength of about 1m. In this LIGO experiment, I suspect the electron has been spun up to what I call a level-2 electron, which is an electron that inhabits the spin-level between electron and muon. See [my paper on the quantum spin equation](#) for more on this. This larger particle has an even longer effective wavelength at high speed, on the order of 10^2 m.

Amazingly, the mainstream provides proof of that in this announcement. Where? See above, where we were told the mirror is moving .004 the diameter of the proton [p. 2, above, quoted from *NYT*]. That number indicates my level-2 electron. I have shown the electron has a diameter 1/1821 that of the proton. The mainstream knows that, since that number is the Dalton, related to the Atomic Mass Unit. That number is the same as .00055. If we divide .004 by .00055, we get 7.28. That indicates movement of something in this experiment about 7.28 times as large as the electron, you see. Well, I show the simple math for the level-2 electron in my quantum spin paper, and its size is 7.22 times the electron. Refer there to where I find the number sequence 9, 65, 1025, and 16385. If you divide 65 by 9, you get 7.22.

This means it is not the mirror as a whole that is moving, it is the spun-up level-2 electron inside the mirror that is moving, which is exactly that size. And this means the signal in the tunnel is a local resonance between the light, the electron, and the tunnel length itself. But if that is so, then why do we find the signal only at certain times? If I am right, shouldn't such a signal be a constant? Well, according to the signals reported above, it *is* a constant. Before they hit it with filters, it is a constant signal with only a varying amplitude. Why would a constant signal like that vary in strength over short times? Obviously, because the actual positions of existing electrons in the mirror is not constant at that strain. The signal hits a maximum when an electron is perfectly targeted, and falls off when the target is less perfect. That variation could be caused by any number of things, but the fact that the newly calibrated machines found it immediately, indicates to me it has something to do with the composition of the lasers and their precise relationship to the material (atoms) in the mirrors. The fact that the maximum signal is hit and then lost indicates the laser may be targeting a valence electron in the material, which is accelerated, spun-up, and then ejected. Once it is ejected it can't be replaced. The laser would have to shift to another location in the material to get another target. Until and unless it does that, it can only interact imperfectly with other electrons in the area, ones that are only partially targeted. This partial resonance will give us only a partial signal.

I predicted we wouldn't have to go past the Sun to find the cause of the hiccup here, and we didn't. We didn't have to leave the mirror. The hiccup was actually *inside* the mirror, and the strain should have

told us that from the start.

Which serves to remind us once again how strange this experiment and its machine really are. If you read the history of the experiment, you find they originally planned to use facing mirrors in a much smaller machine, one you could house in a lab. So why was it necessary to expand this fake interferometer to 2.5 miles? It *wasn't* necessary. It was done only to drive the cost way up. This is how these projects work. They are created to spend huge amounts of money from the treasury, and to spread themselves across as many decades as possible. To see what I mean, ask yourself what purpose there is here in having the light travel 2.5 miles through a created vacuum. Is anything important happening in that stretch, anything that requires those distances? No. Since the strain is at the size of an electron, having the antenna that large should look ridiculous. Everything the machine is doing at this large size it could do at a vastly smaller size. As we have seen, all they are doing is creating a resonance with electrons in a mirror and then manufacturing a fringe effect in an unnecessary interferometer. Nothing there requires a tunnel 2.5 miles long. But imagine the cost of maintaining 2.5 million gallons of vacuum, for no real reason.

If you haven't thought about it, ask yourself why the L-shape is necessary? Why would they need to create a gigantic interferometer to detect gravity waves? Gravity is not an electromagnetic effect, of course, so it has no perpendicular component. And the motion of the Earth through space had nothing to do with the experiment or the detection. Therefore perpendicular arms were beside the point. All that was necessary was some separation of the mirrors: it didn't need to be perpendicular and didn't need to be so large.

But now that we understand what was being detected was resonance with electrons in the mirrors, the experiment looks even sillier. Why? Because it turns out that the separation wasn't causing the fringe anyway. The fringe wasn't caused by any spatial separation of the mirrors, it was caused by the lasers interacting with electrons in the two mirrors in slightly different ways. That difference in interaction had nothing to do with the position of the mirrors relative to one another, it had to do with the position of each mirror relative to the laser hitting it. In mirror A, the laser was targeting a given electron more perfectly than in mirror B, causing more motion in mirror A than mirror B. The difference in those two motions then caused the fringe effect, or the waves being thrown out of synch.

In conclusion, what we have here is not an exciting scientific discovery, it is another discovery of massive fraud. Since billions of dollars were bilked from the treasury under false pretexts, these people should be arrested and charged under the proper laws. If that happened, maybe we could prevent them from coming back in 2018 and claiming a third first-ever detection of gravity waves.

Of course no prosecutions will take place, since it isn't just physics that is fraudulent. All of government is now fraudulent, so there is no one to prosecute this crime or any other. They aren't just faking physics, they are faking the entire art market, the stock markets, the elections, the daily news, and everything else. There is a real world, but you probably aren't living in it. Reality is not a hologram, but human culture now *is* a hologram in many ways, being nothing but a story manufactured to control you. However, you can step outside that hologram any time you like. And if enough other people choose to step outside it, it will lose its power.